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RECENT LITERATURE

Gregory, William K. STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE MYOLOGY AND OSTEOLOGY: NO. IV.—A REVIEW OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE LACRYMAL BONE OF VERTEBRATES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THAT OF MAMMALS. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 42, pp. 95-263; 196 text figs. and 1 plate. December 4, 1920.

This important contribution to the literature of mammals "has partly grown out of a difference of opinion between Dr. J. L. Wortman" and the author "concerning the probable course of evolution of the lacrymal bone in Primates." In the introduction is a "Synopsis of the classification of the vertebrates adopted in this work," including the lower vertebrates, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. "The present classification of the mammalia has grown out of the classification adopted in 'The Orders of Mammals' (1910, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXVII) and is intended to reflect the chief advances of the last decade in this subject." The arrangement of the orders in this new classification is as follows; the extinct groups have been marked † (by the reviewer).

†Protodonta	Sirenia
Monotremata	†Condylarthra
†Triconodonta	Tubulidentata
†Multituberculata (Allotheria)	†Litopterna
Marsupialia	†Notoungulata
†Trituberculata	Hyracoidea
Insectivora (Centetoidae, Soricoidei, Erinaceoidei, Pantolestoidei)	Perissodactyla
†Tillodontia	Edentata
Carnivora (including Pinnipedia)	Rodentia
Cetacea	Lagomorpha
Artiodactyla	Dermoptera
†Amblypoda	Chiroptera
†Embrithopoda	Menotyphla (the tupaioid "insectivores")
†Pyrotheria	Primates
Proboscidea	

Following other introductory matter is an account of the lacrymal region in mammals, with numerous drawings to illustrate the text, and with much interesting discussion as to the origin of various groups. In his "Summary of the evolution of the lacrymal bone," the author says that the present study "lends strong support to the so-called 'Cuvierian concept:' namely, that the lacrymal of mammals is the homologue of the lacrymal of the Crocodilia, as named by most authors up to the time of Gaupp and Jaekel, who, on the contrary, held that the Cuvierian concept was erroneous and that the lacrymal of mammals had been derived from the so-called prefrontal of reptiles."

The last section of this work, "The lacrymal problem in its phyletic and taxonomic aspects: a phylogenetic review of the vertebrates," is of particular interest, and Doctor Gregory at the outset remarks that "the elements of the lacrymal complex being relatively few in number, it is not surprising to find more or less similar combinations sometimes occurring independently in widely different groups, so that in such cases a similarity in the pattern of the lacrymal region does

not denote near relationship." The unhappy results obtained by Knottnerus-Meyer in his attempts to classify ungulates by the characters of the lacrymal bones alone, might have been mentioned in this connection as an example of the dangers to be encountered in the complete reliance on any one part of the structure of an animal as a sure guide to its affinity.

—N. Hollister.

Matschie, Paul. NEUE ERGEBNISSE DER SCHIMPANSENFORSCHUNG. *Zeitschr. f. Ethnol.*, vol. 51, pp. 62-82. 1919.

This paper is based upon the author's recent studies on 322 skulls and 159 skins of the chimpanzee. In the critique of the features that have been claimed in the literature to distinguish the chimpanzee from other apes many interesting statements are found: the length of the arm varies to a great extent in the different species of chimpanzee; there are forms in which the arm is as long as in many orang-utans. The outer ear of the chimpanzee is said to be larger than that of the gorilla. This rule, however, has many exceptions; there are chimpanzees whose ears are only 40 mm. long, and in Kamerun there is a gorilla with ears at least 42 mm. in length even in the young animal. The crista sagittalis on the skull, often held to be typical for *Gorilla*, is missing in a great many females of this ape and is found among the chimpanzees in the Tschego and some species of the Congo and Ogowe regions. The nasal bones, which according to Keith, reach farther down in the gorilla than in the chimpanzee, are at times of greater relative length in the latter than in the former. The author finds that the gorilla is distinguished from the chimpanzee by the fact that the nasalia are more than twice as broad at their lower as at their upper ends, and also by the second last upper molar, which is at least 13 mm. in breadth and 12 mm. in length, while in the chimpanzee it is at most 12 mm. in breadth and 10 mm. in length.

A good deal of space is devoted to the description of many different species and races of chimpanzee, among which the author proposes some new ones, e.g., *Anthropopithecus schneideri* and *A. papio*.

—A. H. Schultz.

Eggeling, H. INWIEWEIT IST DER WURMFORTSATZ AM MENSCHLICHEN BLINDDARM EIN RUDIMENTÄRES GEBILDE? *Anatom. Anz.*, vol. 53, pp. 401-428. 1920.

The largest part of this paper is devoted to a description of the caecum and, where it is to be found, of the appendix in primates. The latter is present in apes and in *Stenops* and *Chiromys* of the Prosimiae; it is missing in catarrhine as well as platyrhine monkeys. The paper contains interesting extensive tables on the length of the different regions of the intestinal tract of primates.

—A. H. Schultz.

BULLER, A. H. REGINALD. The red squirrel of North America as a mycophagist. *Trans. British Mycological Soc.*, vol. 6, part 4, pp. 355-362, September 22, 1920. (The red squirrel of North America is an habitual mycophagist. In the late autumn it often collects fleshy fungi in large numbers for its winter supply of food; and it stores these fungi sometimes *en masse* in holes in tree trunks, old birds' nests, etc., and sometimes separately on the branches of certain trees.)